

HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

INSURANCE BUILDING

WASHINGTON, D. C.

ISSUED TWICE A WEEK AND CONTAINING THE LATEST INFORMATION REGARDING THE RULINGS OF THE FEDERAL RADIO COMMISSION, RADIO LEGISLATION, DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE REGULATIONS, CHANGES IN WAVELENGTH, CALL LETTERS AND POWER, PATENTS, EXPORTS, FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION RULINGS AND OTHER MATTERS OF INTEREST TO BROADCASTERS AND MANUFACTURERS. :: :: **CONFIDENTIAL—NOT FOR PUBLICATION.** :: ::

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GENERAL SALTZMAN LEAVES FEDERAL RADIO COMMISSION

General Charles McK. Saltzman, who, for nearly two and one-half years was Chairman of the Federal Radio Commission, and a member of that body since May 2, 1929, has returned to private life. The President accepted his resignation on July 19th.

General Saltzman's letter said that he was forced to resign because of ill health and upon the advice of his physician.

On June 15, 1932, General Saltzman completed forty years of Government service. He is a native of Des Moines, Iowa.

General Saltzman determined upon a communications career even before he entered West Point. As a matter of fact, he commenced communications work as a boy of fifteen in a railroad terminal office. In an emergency one day he stepped into the position of the regular telegraph operator when no other man could be found to fill the place. The work fascinated him and he later became a telegraph operator, working in railroad terminals and for the Western Union.

Then came the opportunity to go to West Point. There he specialized in communications, including telegraphy, telephony, radio, and marine cables.

General Saltzman entered West Point in 1896 and served continuously for 35 years in the regular Army. He was a graduate of the Army War College and ended his Army career as the Chief Signal Officer. As an Army officer he represented the United States at the International Radio Conference in London in 1912, the International Radiotelegraph Conference in Paris, 1925; the International Radiotelegraph Conference in this country in 1927, and the technical radio conference at The Hague in 1929.

General Saltzman received two citations for bravery in action during the Spanish-American War and the Distinguished Service Medal for his activities in the World War.

Numerous names have been presented to President Hoover to fill the vacancy caused by General Saltzman's resignation. Among the names under consideration at the White House are those of Harry Shaw, of Iowa, President of the National Association of Broadcasters; O. S. Spillman, formerly Attorney General of Nebraska; and Robert D. Heinl, of the Washington Post, a native of Indiana.

Also James W. Baldwin, Secretary of the Radio Commission, likewise a native of Indiana; William S. Hedges, of Station WMAQ, Chicago; and Harold Hayes, Federal Radio Supervisor at Chicago. President Hoover has given no indication as to when he will name General Saltzman's successor.

In the meantime, there has been considerable speculation as to who the Commission may elect as its Chairman. The Republican members are Harold A. Lafount and Col. Thad H. Brown. It is rumored that Hoover may recommend Col. Thad H. Brown, Ohio politician, whom he recently promoted from General Counsel to membership on the Commission. Brown's confirmation was vigorously opposed by Senator Couzens although the Senate overrode Couzen's objections.

CITIZENS POLICE CALLS INSTANTLY HEARD

The newest wrinkle in police radio is connecting the telephone system to the police radio transmitter during the reception of emergency calls in order that all police cars may hear the actual conversation between the dispatcher and the citizen reporting the burglary, hold-up or whatever it may happen to be.

This is revealed in a survey of police radio in 50 municipalities made by the Federal Radio Commission. Police radio, although only 2 years old, is now serving a quarter of the population of the United States and 2,255 police automobiles are equipped with receiving sets. Emergency calls to the extent of 150,000 were transmitted in one month, the average time to transmit one call was 1 minute, 2 seconds, and the busiest hour was between 9 and 10 P.M. From these calls came 12,676 arrests.

Only 25 of the 50 reporting cities made available information regarding the amount of stolen property recovered. These 25 reported recovered property valued at \$386,585 for the month. The Commission feels that a fair estimate of the total for all police services using radio is twice this amount. An estimate for cities and States not included in the report brings the aggregate recovery for one month well over \$750,000, and for a year such as 1931, to about \$9,000,000.

Many licensees believe that secrecy systems have possibilities if they can be made mechanical, rather than of the code book type. The majority of licensees believe that secrecy systems are unnecessary and that the number of times that the transmissions are used for improper purposes is far outweighed by the salutary effect due to reception by the general public.

One licensee, with reference to a secrecy system, states that he believes any criminal organization having the ability to install and operate an intercept system for protection against the police would be able to duplicate mechanical devices installed for secrecy purposes and render such a system ineffective.

Opinion with reference to code designed to transmit the maximum amount of information with the minimum number of words is much more divided. At least one city reports the use of a very complete code based on a numeral system in which the type and gravity of the crime is indicated by the size of the number, such as number 1 indicating a murder, number 2 an armed holdup, etc.

Other cities are experimenting with the code system but do not feel that they are as yet in a position to report on its feasibility. A few cities have tried code and discarded its use. A large group of licensees feel that a code system is unnecessary if care is used by the dispatcher to avoid the transmission of unnecessary words and therefore, do not recommend its adoption.

In one city 15 persons were caught in the actual commission of crime in one month.

It was suggested that a two-way communication system should be provided to permit patrolmen in cars to transmit back to headquarters or to other cars information of general importance in combatting crime. It is recognized that a two-way system of communication has distinct advantages and would permit greater flexibility in the handling of a motorized police force. However, no consideration can be given to the authorization of such a service until a sufficient number of frequencies become available.

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COMMISSION ESTABLISHES FIELD OPERATIONS DIVISION

At an executive session of the Federal Radio Commission yesterday (Wednesday), it was decided to create a Division of Field Operations. W. D. Terrell, former Chief of the Radio Division of the Department of Commerce, is to be chief of the new division.

Commissioner Thad H. Brown will have general supervision of the unit.

President Hoover issued an Executive Order earlier Wednesday abolishing the Radio Division of the Commerce Department and transferring the duties of that division to the Federal Radio Commission.

There are 100 employees in the abolished Commerce Department branch and some of them are faced with dismissal as a result of the President's order. Officials, however, said they could not estimate the number likely to be thrown out of work. Only 31 of the employees are stationed in Washington.

President Hoover acted under the authority of the so-called economy act. In ordering the transfer of the duties and officers and employees of the Radio Division to the Radio Commission, the President authorized the Commission to dismiss officers and other employees not considered indispensable to the service, and to make such changes in the titles, designations and duties of the officers and employees as may be deemed necessary.

He also directed the Commission to return to the Treasury all appropriations or unexpended balances because of this transfer not necessary to the maintenance of the Commission itself.

The Commerce Department July 1st allotted the Division \$490,000 for operating during the current fiscal year, a reduction of \$156,000 under the 1932 fiscal year appropriation. This fund, Terrell said, would be turned over to the Radio Commission.

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N. Y. NEWS COMMENTATOR MAKES GOOD START

Ed Hill, New York's star newspaper reporter, made a promising beginning as news commentator for Columbia. His subjects were varied. Speaking of depressions, Mr. Hill held out some hope in saying that history shows every depression since the Civil War has ended between May and September. With regard to foreign debts he remarked that anyone who thinks we will get back a sizeable part of \$11,000,000,000 owed us abroad certainly believes in Santa Claus. As to Governor Roosevelt, Mr. Hill reported that the sailing expedition and the airplane flight to the Chicago convention, were for the purpose of advertising to the world that the Democratic candidate is physically sound except for his inability to walk.

Mr. Hill credited both the airplane and sailing ideas to Louis McHenry Howe, the "Colonel House" of the Roosevelt contingent. Howe, he said, was an odd character, a behind the scenes worker, whose invisible efforts would likely prove an important factor in the Roosevelt campaign.

Hill has a splendid voice for the radio and though he made a good beginning a year or so ago, has greatly improved since. He has a way of dramatizing his subjects without exploding like a machine gun. His style is quite different from that of Wile, Lawrence or Bill Hard, but just about right for New York. Hill, in fact, is doing from a New York angle about what the above three commentators are broadcasting from the Capital.

Likewise what Hill has to say is not calculated to antagonize newspapers, which have been complaining more than usual lately because radio has been invading the spot news field. Hill doesn't grab a newspaper as he rushes into the studio and depend upon getting by with his audience by reading the headlines, but rather discusses the news in an editorial fashion, venturing his own opinions which, in the light of his long service on the New York Sun, are decidedly worth while.

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N.E.A.'S PLATFORM RE EDUCATION BY RADIO

The platform of the National Education Association, as adopted at Atlantic City, N. J., on July 1st, contained the following radio paragraph:

"Legislation should be enacted which will safeguard, for the uses of education, a reasonable share of the radio broadcasting channels of the United States. State and national school officials should develop the technics for using the radio effectively in education."

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EDITORS' HEAD RAPS RADIO USE OF NEWS

The National Editorial Association opened its annual convention with a discussion of radio competition. L. M. Nichols, of Bristow, Okla., the president, addressed the editors on problems connected with radio broadcasting of news.

"I strongly object", he said, "to radio systems using the news pages as a source of prestige - not only in theory, but legally. The radio station has no right to broadcast the news gathered by newspapers and news associations."

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MULTI-ELEMENT TUBES INCREASE SET EFFICIENCY

Modern radio tube construction, according to W. L. Krahl, Chief Engineer of the Arcturus Radio Tube Company, Newark, N. J., reverses the old adage that the simpler a device the more efficient it is.

Inversely, the more complex tubes have been made by the addition of an extra grid or cathode or other element, the more efficient they have become. And their improved effectiveness has been reflected in the increased efficiency of radio receivers.

"The early three element filament tubes", continued Mr. Krahl, "were efficient as far as they went. But when a screen, grid or cathode were added, either individually or in combination, tube operation and resultant set performance were considerably improved.

"Now comes a new seven-prong tube which we have developed, embodying a filament, cathode, control grid, suppressor grid, screen grid and plate. All of these elements within one bulb results in one of the most versatile tubes ever made. By various connections, this new Arcturus tube can be used as a Class "A" amplifier, triode driver-output tube, Class "B" triode or a pentode output tube.

"This is a definite example where a multi-element tube involving difficult manufacturing processes, results in improved performance of a radio receiver."

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BATTLE OVER 1020 KILOCYCLE CHANNEL UNDER WAY

Representatives of twenty-seven radio stations were present at the opening of the fight before an Examiner, Elmer W. Pratt, of the Federal Radio Commission to obtain control of the 1020 kilocycle channel, which, in turn, involves numerous station changes.

The controversy had its inception in 1928 when the Commission lent to the Fourth Zone the 1020 kilocycle channel which had been allotted to the Second Zone. The "loaned" facilities were placed at the disposal of Station KYW, the Westinghouse station in Chicago.

Now the Second Zone interests insist that the channel should be returned, and both Philadelphia and Detroit want to use it. The owners of Station KYW, contend that it should be permitted to continue operation in Chicago, but if the transfer is to be made, it should be privileged, because of its heavy investment, to move to Philadelphia. Therefore, KYW filed an application asking permission to move its transmitter from the Windy City to Philadelphia.

Other stations have filed applications opposing the move. Among these are two stations and one broadcasting corporation which have applied for the facilities of the Westinghouse station. Station WJAS, Pittsburgh Radio Supply House, Pittsburgh, has asked for the facilities of Station KYW, and an interchange of frequencies with Station WHAS, The Courier-Journal Company and the Louisville-Times Company, Louisville, Ky. Granting of this application would bring the channel back to the Second Zone, where it would be used by the Louisville station.

Station WIP, Gimbel Brothers, Inc., Philadelphia, also has applied for the Westinghouse station's facilities, as well as those of Station WRAX, WRAX Broadcasting Company, Inc., which now uses the 1020 frequency in Philadelphia. By this move also, the channel would be returned to the Second Zone.

The Kunsky-Trendle Broadcasting Corporation, Detroit, has requested a construction permit for a new station at Detroit, to use the facilities of Station KYW; in this instance also the frequency would come back to its original zone.

Stations represented at the hearing were: Kunsky-Trendle Broadcasting Corp.; WJAS, Pittsburgh Radio Supply House; WHAS, Courier-Journal Company and Louisville Times Co.; KYW-KFKX, Westinghouse; WFAN, Keystone Broadcasting Company, Philadelphia; WIP, Gimbel Brothers, Philadelphia; WRAX, WRAX Broadcasting Co., Philadelphia; WCAU, Universal Broadcasting Co., Philadelphia; WPEN, William Penn Broadcasting Co., Philadelphia; WIBG, WIBG, Inc., Mr. Sutton; WORK, York Broadcasting Co., York, Pa.; Spencer Gordon; WHN, Marcus Loew Booking Agency, New York City; WRNY, Aviation Radio Station, Inc., New York City; WQAO-WPAP, Calvary Baptist Church, New York City; WOWO, The Main Auto Supply Co., Fort Wayne, Ind.; WWVA, The West Virginia Broadcasting Co., Wheeling, W. Va.

The following stations had no applications involved, but were notified of the hearing and appeared: WAAT, Jersey City, N.J.; WIS, Columbia, S. C.; WCCO, Minneapolis, Minn.; KJR, Seattle, Wash.; KDKA, Pittsburgh; WPCB, New York City; WHDH, Gloucester, Mass.; WEEU, Reading, Pa.; WTIC, Hartford, Conn.; WHAM, Rochester, N. Y.; and WNBZ, Saranac Lake, N. Y.

In addition to the 1020 kilocycle channel dispute, the hearing involves a question concerning the allocation of the 1160 kilocycle frequency, a clear channel originally allocated to the Second Zone, but now shared between the Second and Fourth Zones, by Station WWVA, Wheeling, W. Va., and WOWO, Fort Wayne, Ind. Each of these stations wants unlimited time on the channel.

Other issues involved are chiefly problems of interference which might result from different allocations of the channel. Engineering testimony will be presented by each station that might be affected.

The first day's hearing included only testimony on the application of the Kunsky-Trendle Corporation for permission to erect a new station at Detroit. Among those who testified for the Detroit station in addition to the company's president, George W. Trendle, were Frank E. Fisher, representing the Masonic order; Harry I. Dingen, station chairman for radio of the American Legion, and George S. Carroll, State Commissioner of the Knights of Columbus.

The second day was opened with testimony presented by Station WJAS, the Pittsburgh Radio Supply House, Pittsburgh. Counsel for the station, George O. Sutton, Judge Ira E. Robinson, and William Porter, presented testimony in support of the station's application for the facilities of Station KYW.

Mr. Sutton, in outlining what the station requested, pointed out that by giving Station WJAS the facilities of Station KYW, then interchanging frequencies between Station WJAS and Station WHAS, Louisville, Ky., giving the Pittsburgh station 820 kilocycles and granting the Second Zone Louisville station the 1020 frequency, the greatest service to the greatest number of persons in the Second Zone would be brought about.

Judge Robinson, counsel for Station WJAS, Pittsburgh, raised a question which he said was of vital interest to the future of the broadcasting industry in America.

"How long is radio to be a private mouthpiece?" he asked, pointing out that in broadcasting for the various organizations mentioned by Corporation witnesses, the station was serving as a mouthpiece for these private interests.

"Why should any station give free time for propaganda for any sort of organization, regardless of creed, affiliation or other interests?" he demanded. "Radio is a commercial enterprise -- not a private mouthpiece."

Engineering testimony for WJAS took up the third day of the hearings.

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: BUSINESS LETTER BRIEFS :
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Charles F. Gannon, Director of the Radio Department, Erwin, Wasey & Co., Inc., New York, has been appointed Chairman of the Committee on Radio Broadcasting of the American Association of Advertising Agencies. Mr. Gannon has served for two years as a member of this Committee. Mr. Gannon succeeds Howard Angus, of Batten, Barton, Durstine & Osborne, Inc., who will remain on the Committee.

"Uses Of Transmissions Of Standard Radio Frequencies" - This pamphlet gives methods of frequency measurement for utilizing the standard frequencies transmitted by radio by the National Bureau of Standards. It is in three parts and may be had by addressing the Bureau of Standards, Washington, D. C. (Letter Circular LC-335 (replacing LC171, 280 and 314)).

The Bureau of Standards transmits standard frequencies from its station WWV, Washington, D. C., every Tuesday. The transmissions are on 5000 kilocycles, and are given continuously from 2:00 to 4:00 P.M., and from 10:00 P.M. to 12:00 midnight, Eastern Standard Time. (From October, 1931, to March, 1932, inclusive, the evening schedule was two hours earlier). The transmissions can be heard and utilized by stations equipped for continuous-wave reception throughout the United States, although not with certainty in some places. The accuracy of the frequency is at all times better than one cycle in five million.

The Irving Trust Co., New York, was appointed July 7th, as equity receiver for National Radio Advertising, Inc., of 120 West 42nd Street. The petitioner was the National Electrical Transcription Corporation, a creditor in the amount of \$3,177. Assets were said to exceed liabilities, but no estimates were filed.

Executives of the Grigsby-Grunow Co. have been studying an unusually interesting log on the performance of two Majestic radio sets owned by a radio listener in Gisborne, New Zealand. This user, Mr. K. R. Graham, writes as follows: "I own two Majestics, a Model 21 and a Model 251, and have great results from them. I have logged 62 American stations, some with only 100 watts of power with a daylight range supposedly but 1000 miles. As I am writing this note, the American station WBIG is as loud as a local."

Mr. Graham's log, besides covering the U.S.A. from KOA and KNX to WBIG and WRC, includes Station KGBO of the Los Angeles police department. If one studies a map of the world, it is apparent that Mr. Graham's reception of American stations is all over distances of 7,000 to 10,000 miles.

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APPLICATIONS RECEIVED BY FEDERAL RADIO COMMISSION

July 18 - WMAL, M. A. Leese Radio Corp., Washington, D.C., modification of license to change from 250 w., 500 w. LS to 500 watts day and night; WSAI, Crosley Radio Corporation, Cincinnati, Ohio, install automatic frequency control; WIBG, WIBG, Inc., Glenside, Pa., license to cover C.P. granted 4/13/32 to move studio and make changes in equipment; d/b as Radio Service Co., C.P. for a new station to use 1340 kc., 100 watts, 250 watts, LS, unlimited time; WSMB, WSMB, Inc., New Orleans, La., install automatic frequency control; d/b as Wabash Valley Broadcasting Co., Attica, Ind., C.P. for a new station to use 1210 kc., 100 watts, unlimited, facilities of WHBF.

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DECISIONS OF THE FEDERAL RADIO COMMISSION

Applications Granted (July 19, 1932)

WPCH, Eastern Broadcasters, Inc., New York City, C.P. to move transmitter from Hoboken, N. J., to College Point Causeway, Flushing, N. Y.; KFYO, d/b as Kirksey Bros., Lubbock, Texas, C.P. to make changes in equipment; KFJF, National Radio Mfg. Co., Oklahoma City, Okla., and WSOC, WSOC, Inc., Gastonia, N. C., authority to install automatic frequency control; WWVA, West Virginia Broadcasting Corp., Wheeling, W. Va., license covering local move of station and making changes in equipment, 1160 kc., 5 KW, share with WOWO; KFDM, Magnolia Petroleum Co., Beaumont, Texas, consent to voluntary assignment of license to Sabine Broadcasting Co., Inc.; WRBX, Richmond Development Corp., Roanoke, Va., 30 day extension of special authority to cease operation while completing new studio and installing new equipment; KRKD, Dalton's, Inc., Los Angeles, Cal., authority to use transmitter of KFSG for 15 days effective July 14th.

Also, Tropical Radio Telegraph Co.; WFV, Mobile, Ala., WNN, Mobile, Ala., modification of fixed public point-to-point telg. License to change hours of operation to Weekdays 8 A.M. to noon and 1 P.M. to 5 P.M., Sundays 8 to 11 A.M. and 3 to 5 P.M.; (WNN marine relay license); WFO, Mobile, Ala., same; WFW, same WNN, Mobile, Ala., same but modification of public coastal telg. license; also, at New York City, 60 day authority pending receipt of formal application to operate aboard vessels "Limon" and "San Mateo" as third class (action taken July 15th); WLOXAZ, Airplane & Marine Direction Finder Corp., on vessel "Navigator", renewal of special experimental license 516 kc., 1 watt; W6GHI, Wayne E. Russell, Fullerton, Cal., new amateur station license; KEKC, Mackay Radio & Telg. Co., Inc., aboard "Norma", 60 day authority pending receipt of formal application to operate as Third Class public service, frequencies 375, 425 and 500 kc., 1 KW (action taken July 15)

Also, National Broadcasting Co.: W10XAP, W10 XAN, New York City; RCA Communications, Inc.: W2XBL, W2XBC, New York City; RCA Victor Co.: W10XE, W10XT; Radiomarine Corp. of America: W10XC, W10XA, - special authorization permitting the use of these stations both as "portable" and "mobile"; WIEK, Atlantic Broadcasting Corp., New York City, authority to use station July 14th to 21st inclusive at Jones Beach Island, in connection with broadcast of Olympic tryouts; frequencies 1542 and 2478 (action taken July 13).

Renewal Of Licenses

The following stations were granted regular renewals of station licenses: WJJD, Mooseheart, Ill. (for regular hours); WOR, Newark, N. J., (for regular hours); KJBS, San Francisco; KMOX, St. Louis, and KWJJ, Portland, Ore.

The following stations were granted temporary licenses subject to such action as the Commission may take on their pending applications for renewal of license: WHAS, Louisville, Ky.; WJAG, Norfolk, Neb.; WCRK, York, Pa.; WOWO, Fort Wayne, Ind., WRAX, Philadelphia, WWVA, Wheeling, W. Va., KOB, State College, N. Mexico, and KYW-KFKX, Chicago.

WHO, Central Broadcasting Co., Des Moines, Ia., granted renewal of license, 1000 kc., 5 KW, shares with WOC; WHO, Central Broadcasting Co., Des Moines, Ia., granted special authority to Feb. 1, 1933, to operate simultaneously with WOC on 1000 kc., experimentally. The difference in frequency between the stations shall not be greater than 0.2 cycles per second and on condition that licensee file with the Commission at the end of license period a report of the results of operation; WOC, Central Broadcasting Co., granted special authority to operate simultaneously with WHO as above, and granted renewal of license, 1000 kc., 5 KW shares with WHO; WJJD, WJJD, Inc., Mooseheart, Ill., granted special authority to operate until 8:30 P.M. each evening (CST) on condition that the power of station is reduced 50% beginning at 7 P.M., that is from 20 KW to 10 KW, within 1 hour thereafter, or by 8 P.M. and on further condition that no future requests for operating after 8:30 P.M. CST will be made.

The following stations were granted temporary licenses, pending the Commission's action on their application for renewal of licenses, and designated the applications for hearing:

KWKH, Hello World Broadcasting Corp., Shreveport, La., and WWL, Loyola University, New Orleans, La.

Set For Hearing

WEDC, Emil Denmark, Inc., Chicago, Ill., and WSBC, World Battery Co., Inc., renewal of broadcast station licenses; F. N. Blake Realty Co., Dracut, Miss., requests C.P. for new station to operate on 680 kc., 250 watts, daytime only; Erie Broadcasting Corp., Erie, Pa., requests C.P. for new station, 800 kc., 2500 watts, daytime (till sunset at Dallas, Texas); WCAE, WCAE, Inc., Pittsburgh, Pa., requests C.P. to move transmitter from Gimbel Bros. Warehouse,

Pittsburgh to Baldwin Twp., Pa., and make changes in antenna system; The Greenville News-Piedmont Co., Greenville, S. C., requests C.P. for new station, 800 kc., 1 KW, limited time; Central Broadcasting Co., Davenport, Ia., requests C.P. 600 kc., 250 w., night, 500 w., LS, unlimited time (facilities of WMT); KFSD, Airfan Radio Corp., Ltd., San Diego, Cal., requests modification of license to increase power (night) from 500 w. to 1 KW.

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RADIO REPRESENTATION NOT PERMITTED IN NEWS CONFERENCE

The following is a dispatch to the Editor and Publisher from St. Paul, Minn.:

"In a brief skirmish with radio competition, the newspapers of St. Paul came off victorious. The issue was sharply drawn in the kidnapping of Haskell Bohn, son of a wealthy refrigerator manufacturer of St. Paul. Following the kidnapping the family asked for a press conference with newspapers and the police. When the time was set for the first meeting newspapermen found representatives of radio stations waiting to take part.

"Speaking for the newspapermen R. J. Dunlap, Managing Editor of the St. Paul Dispatch and Pioneer Press argued that the radio should have no part in the conference since it was not a news gathering agency and so long as the conference had for its main purpose disclosure of material for publication gathered both by police and reporters, it was unfair to make this information available for broadcasting.

"Mr. Dunlap concluded by informing police officials that unless radio representatives were excluded, the papers he represented would refuse to take part in the conferences.

"Chief of Police Thomas Dahill accepted this view and the radio representatives were told to withdraw, the chief promising to give radio whatever information he deemed advisable at about the hour afternoon newspapers were off the presses."

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